

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,610.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. 1789.

THE LITERARY MAGAZINE,
AND **BRITISH REVIEW**—For August 1789.
Embellished with an elegant Head of the celebrated BLAKE PASCAL, and a beautiful view of the Town of MOLA DI GARTA, in Italy.
LONDON: Printed for the proprietors, and sold by C. Forster, No. 41, Poultry;
J. McCLISH, at his Circulating Library, and J. DICKSON, Edinburgh; Mr Duncan, Glasgow; and Mr Nielson, Paisley.

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
OR
LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For August 1789.
(With a View of the Abbey Church of Glasgow.)
CONTAINING,
Register of the Weather for August—Continuation of M. Methuen's Retrospective View of the Progress of Natural Knowledge, for 1788—Of Pictish Antiquities in Scotland, by Mr Pinkerton—Of Fingal, and the Poems of Ossian, by the same—Sketch of Zimmerman's Geographical History of Man—Remarks made in a Tour through Lapland, by Matthew Gifford, Esq.—A Lapland Song—Account of two Lapland Girls, brought to England by Sir H. G. Liddel—Cereemonies observed at an audience of the Grand Signior—Particular Narratives of King Charles II.'s concealment at Mofley—Extracts from the third and fourth volumes of Dr Burley's History of Music—Anecdotes of Lulli, of Farinelli, and of Caffarelli—Observations on the Origin of Gothic Architecture—Travels through Sweden by a Dutch Officer—A Scarer for Generosity, a Cabalistical Tale—Poetry, Ode to Society by Mrs Pizarri—On being refused a dinner—Lines written by Mr Hedly, during his illness—Home is Home, however homely—Monthly Register.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS ROBERTSON, Fisher's Close, Lawnmarket, begs leave to inform the Ladies she teaches Water Work, the perfect fashionable amusements of the Ladies in London. Also, sells elegant Fire-irons, Work Baskets, and Dressing Boxes, done with Water Work. Likewise teaches Millinery and White Paper Work.
N. B. Paints Ribbons and Handkerchiefs for shoppes.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
AS A GOVERNESS,
A PERSON of unexceptionable conduct, and genteel manners, who is perfectly mistress of music, and has a knowledge of French and fashionable works.
For particulars, apply to Mrs Hamilton, milliner, Milne's Square.

WANTED TO BORROW,
TEN Thousand Pounds, upon Heritable Security.
Apply to Henry Johnston Wylie, writer, George Street, Edinburgh.

D. MILNE
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his Friends and the Public, That he will move from his present Silk and Cloth Shop, to new Warehouses in that elegant Building, the Merchants Hall, Hunter's Square, west side, Iron Church, on Monday the 14th current.

FLOUR.
RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON AND CO. of Leith, have for Sale,
SUSSEX FLOUR, of a very superior quality.
They have also for sale,
RUSSIA TALLOW & PEARL ASHES.

AN EXHIBITION OF CAPITAL PAINTINGS.]
Is opened at the Cooper's Hall, King Street, Bristol, and may be viewed every day, except Sunday, from ten o'clock in the morning to four in the afternoon, prior to the 28th day of September current, when they will be sold by auction.
This superb collection of valuable pictures consists of the works of the most eminent masters of the Roman, Venetian, Spanish, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools—was lately the property of different Noblemen and Gentlemen, and includes that well-known ancient collection from Abbot's Leigh Court, late the property of the Hon. Mr Trenchard, Secretary to Queen Ann, and author of the Independent Whig amongst which are upwards of one hundred undoubted original pictures.

TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF BRITISH GOODS,
WOMEN IN THE LOOM.
AN Act having passed both Houses of Parliament, which exempts every species of British Goods woven in the Loom from the Auction Tax, when sold by public sale, for account of the Manufacturers, or for account of the first Purchaser from the Manufacturer, we take the earliest opportunity to offer you our services.

From our old establishment in this line, and the assistance which we have, as to the knowledge of the true interest of the Manufacturers, together with the liberal funds and ample security which we can at all times command, we flatter ourselves, that nothing will be wanting on our part to render this mode of sale equally convenient and beneficial to the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in general.
As the exemption from the tax takes place the 1st of October, our first sale for account of the manufacturers will be early in this month; and in addition to a very considerable quantity of goods which are already come forward, we hope for the general attention and support of those manufacturers who approve of the plan.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servants,
WHEELHOUSE AND WHITFIELD.
New Rents, St Martin's le Grand, London, Sep. 1. 1789.

AT HULL, FOR LEITH,
THE GENEROUS FRIENDS,
ROBERT DONALDSON Master,
(One of the constant Traders)
Is presently taking in goods for Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all places adjacent, to be delivered at Leith. Will positively fail the 28th current, wind and weather serving. For freight, or passage, apply to George Holden and Son, Hull, and John Walker, Leith, who will forward all goods addressed to their care in the most expeditious and frugal manner.
N. B. The above vessel, with the Elizabeth, Burton, and the Helen, Cairnes, are constantly employed in the trade between Leith and Hull, one of which fails regularly from each port every twenty days, under the direction of the above agents; so that merchants and others may depend upon their goods being speedily and punctually forwarded.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY.
THE ACTS of the last GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Church of Scotland are now printed, and ready to be delivered to the different Universities, Synods, and Presbyteries; they will therefore please send to William Murray, jun. writer, Gosford's Close, for their copies, on or before the 1st day of December next, otherwise the clerks are authorized by Assembly 1779 to transmit them by post at the expense of Synods, &c.

MRS BANKS of Rose-street having been much imposed upon, during the course of a dangerous illness last winter, gives this public notice, That, in future, she will not be answerable for any accounts contracted by her servants, or any other person in her name, as she means in future to pay for every thing in ready money.
Rose-street—Sept. 7. 1789.

POST ROAD.
THE Trustees of the Post Road District are desired to meet at the Goldsmith's Hall, on Wednesday first, at twelve o'clock noon.

OAK AND FIR TIMBER, &c.
To be SOLD by public auction, upon Tuesday the 17th current.

THE CARQUES of the COUNTESS of SUTHERLAND from Lichaw, and of the VENUS, Capt. Normand, from Memel, consisting of a considerable quantity of Oak and Fir Timber, Plank of both kinds, Pipe and Barrel Staves, with a few tons of Flax and Hemp.
The roup will begin with the Flax, at 10 o'clock, and at eleven o'clock precisely, within the Warehouse of Allan, Struath, and Co. where these goods may be seen any time between the 1st and 10th of September. The timber and plank, lying in Mr Leamonth's Yard, will be sold there immediately after the others.
Leith, Sep. 7. 1789.

GROWING CROP.
To be SOLD by auction, at Hillend, in the parish of Lathwade, on Friday first, the 11th September 1789.
THE WHOLE GROWING CROP on the said Farm of Hillend, consisting of WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, PEASE, and POTATOES: Also a quantity of HAY.
The roup to begin at ten o'clock precisely.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
PARIS, August 24.

In a country where there is neither bread nor law, it may be easily conceived that every hour must produce new discontents; and consequently new disorders. And this is literally the case with France. The best bread we have in these parts is a mixture of wheat, rye, and chalk; and even that is hard to be got. We have, however, one consolation in our distress, that being without law, we pay no taxes. Our Sovereign, the *maître*, has likewise been graciously pleased to recompense the dearth of bread, by a reduction in the price of other provisions; his Majesty, that is, the people, has lowered the price of fat from 14 sols to 6 sols the pound, and meat from 12 to 8 sols. The former indeed is but just; for the makers having refused to pay the heavy duty called the *Gabelle*, it has been thought reasonable that they should feel it accordingly. The farmers not having desisted from paying the *Signiorial dues*, it is not unjust that they should diminish the price of their cattle. To this we may add, that it is the sovereign will of the people, and therefore cannot be wrong.

At Paris they have happily found another resource in their distress: every man, from the age of 16 to 30, is enrolled in the militia, or national guard; and the thoughts of a new suit of clothes, which every one is to have on the occasion, at present absorbs every other idea. What renders this circumstance still more agreeable is, that subscriptions are opened for lending money to those gentlemen-citizen-soldiers, who are not in ready cash to pay for their uniforms. The journeymen Barbers have taken a little advantage of the times; by a bye-law of the workshop company, every journeyman was obliged to pay 20 sols to a kind of register-office, every time he entered into a new service; and they seldom received any wages, or at most but very little, as the custom was for their masters to lodge and feed them. They have now abolished the tax, and they are authorized to demand 20 sols a-day for their wages, instead of being boarded.

If the extravagance of the people went no further, it might be a matter of laughter; but the serious truth is, that all order and subordination are entirely destroyed; and France may absolutely be said to be in a State of Nature, without any form of government whatever. And this is perhaps entirely owing to the manner in which the Assembly are carrying on the business of the State; they are every day declaring the abolition of some law or custom, without providing any remedy for the bad consequences which they know must result. The people think only of the advantages they can derive from the abolishment of the law, and are in every part of the kingdom guilty of most cruel excesses.

In Paris some little dissensions arise relative to the choice of officers. Some are taken from among the respectable military, who had quitted the army; others from the class of citizens, who have never had an idea of military service and discipline. Every district has its separate Colonel, and different colours. The colours of the company of the parish of St. Maglaire have a motto, which is no bad pun—*La Liberté fait naître la Gloire*.

The Parisian Surgeons have addressed the National Assembly in terms rather ludicrous. Speaking professionally of their esteem for the National Regiment, they say, that "their affliction would be great if on so sublime an occasion, they should remain idle or un-serviceable to the troops."

Theatrical performances in Paris have, in the present mode of reforming, been properly noticed. The French Stage is to be regulated after the plan of the English, which is less restricted than any we know of. In superstitious countries the Stage is prefaced by religious spectacles, and this is so far indulged in Siberia, that they perform the Redemption as a play—the Baptism as a Farce—and the Commandments as an interlude!

ASTRONOMY.
Owing to the want of a conductor to the Observatory of the Grand Master of Malta, at his palace in that island, a calamitous event befel on the 13th of March last: the lightning, in the course of that day, had been very violent, and at night it struck the tower so violently, as to set fire to the timber, damage all the fine instruments, and destroy the observations made in the course of twenty-five years.
Among the papers destroyed were the Remarks for

the last six years, made by the celebrated astronomer the Chevalier Angen; all of which were prepared for the Royal press of France, and on the point of being presented to the Royal Academy, in order to his observations being compared with the theory of M. de la Place, whose tables of Jupiter, Saturn, and their satellites, are so much distinguished.

CELIBACY.
As the priests in France are no longer to be enjoined celibacy, it may not be amiss to remark a curious circumstance in the Council of Trent, (or thirty) which forbade them to marry.

This Council consisted of thirty priests, fifteen of whom were old men, and fifteen young, appointed to determine this important business.

The old men, generally speaking, were for marriage; but the young ones, with a view to make an ostentatious parade of their self-denial, agreed, to a man, in the restriction. They were joined by two of the aged priests; so that the majority on the occasion was seventeen against thirteen.

ADULTERY.
Lord Kenyon, consistently with the character of a wife and upright Judge, is determined, if possible, to prevent the prevalent crime of adultery. The exemplary damages lately given by Juries in the Court of King's Bench will probably operate as a more powerful argument against it, than all the moral and sermonic essays which have appeared for many years. His Lordship, in his address to the last *crim. con.* cause, observed that Judges and Juries were called upon, not only by the obligations of religion and morality, but from their duty to the commendable policy of the state, to unite in discouraging, to the utmost of their power, this pernicious vice; inasmuch as it tended to weaken the body politic as well as natural, and was the vehicle both of particular and general ruin.

Most of our modern debauches place their unlawful gallantries to the account of love; which is manifestly unjust, since there is a very essential and irreconcilable difference between love and the ungenerous and cruel passion of lust. Love is a noble sentiment, and ought to be a companion and guardian of virtue. Adultery is unquestionably the direct road to common prostitution; and of consequence, the man who commits it, independently of the private injury done, is, agreeably to the observation of the learned Judge, an offender against the body politic; for he contributes to the increase of an evil which is allowed on all hands to destroy the roots of health, create a debility of the whole animal system, and by accelerating the infirmities and decrepitude of age, incapacitate men from living with real happiness themselves, or being of use to society.

DESTRUCTION OF GAME.
Though there were at least four hundred sportsmen, and would-be sportsmen, in the Bois de Vincennes last week, their first care was to inform themselves of the positions of the Duke of Orleans; and on the limits being pointed out to them by his game-keepers, they not only would not pass them, though invited so to do, but went to a distance, lest they should inadvertently encroach upon the property or the pleasures of a Prince who was the first to propose and insist upon the abolition of the Ranger'ships, and the odious system of the Game Laws. Thus are the perpetually calumniated people more frequently just, even in their excesses, than Tyrants and their satellites represent them. It is not by Soldiers of the Marchaude, by Gibbets, and by Gallies, that men can command respect, or prevent disorders; it is by humanity and the other virtues that even Princes become respectable and are beloved.
The Marquis de Villette understanding that the poachers were ravaging one of his estates, went thither with his lady, and found his tenants preparing to resist force by force, no less than eighty of these poachers—but on his addressing them with a request not to pursue their sport till after the harvest, they acknowledged the justice of his reasoning, and retired. A fresh instance of the propriety of not recurring too hastily to violence, and of the respect in which popular characters are held even by the most licentious men.

BIOGRAPHY.
GILES HUSSEY.

ABOUT Giles Hussey, the Artist, there have been many enquiries, and yet about Giles Hussey the public know very little. The drawings which were some time since sold at Christie's were finished in a style of such delicacy, such exquisite delicacy, as one could scarcely conceive the human hand could attain. The drawing was as correct as the finishing was tender; but in the drawing he did not wholly depend upon his eye. While at Rome, he made miniature copies of many of the Antique Statues by means of a reflecting glass, which he placed so as to catch the shadow of the object reduced to the size he wished, and by this means he was certain of obtaining a correct outline. This done, he wrought up his drawing with the patience of a German, and had the peculiar power of finishing high without hardness or loss of spirit. With all this excellence, which would have ensured him reputation and opulence, Giles was unhappy. He was ambitious of attaining a higher character than that of an artist; he wished to be enrolled as a Saint, and after having devoted much time to copying the sculpture which decorates the churches in Rome, he took it into his head that the doctrines were better worth examination than were the statues. Instead of contemplating the works of the ancient Masters, he studied the writings of the modern Polemics. Instead of enquiring how Paul preached at Athens, he wished to know what he preached; and instead of considering himself as the disciple of Raphael, considered himself as the follower of St. Peter. Enthusiasm is the disease of a noble mind, and has sometimes illuminated, irradiated, and inspired genius. With poor Hussey it had a very contrary effect. From being a very fine Artist, he grew ambitious of becoming a very learned Priest; and though in one profession he might have led, he rather chose to follow in the other. The natural consequence of this ill-placed ambition, was an unhappy, and in some degree, a deranged mind and an unlovely habit, that embittered, and perhaps shortened his life, which he ended in London some twelve months ago.

BUCKLES AND SHOES.
MUCH empty and idle writing has been thrown away on the prevailing use of a plain shoe-tie rather than a heavy buckle. The future has been clumsy, and of course has failed. If the tradesmen have suffered by the change of fashion, they have themselves to thank for it.

Formerly a buckle had a positive use. It was clearly and evidently intended to fasten the shoe on the foot, and its properties were well adapted to the ends. By the vagaries of the manufacturers, however, it gradually lost its use, and changed its character. It came to be a heavy ornament, by which the foot was encumbered and crippled.

As it enlarged in dimensions, its bad properties increased; and it fat so greatly, and performed its functions so ill, that the fancy was racked to discover adjuncts and aids by which it might perform its original office by proxy. Hence sprung up the innumerable tribe of patents, chaps, clasps, springs, false straps, and a thousand inventions, which made of the simple buckle a complicated machine.

Human patience was not equal to the task of putting and keeping these machines in motion. Beams and coxcombs winced under the load, till at length even they were obliged to part with the galling burden, and found in the shoe-tie of the last century an easy and an effectual substitute. If the tradesmen desire that Gentlemen should return to buckles, let them hold out the proper temptation, by returning to the buckle its original use.

NEUTRALITY OF THE DANES NOT BROKEN.

The conduct of the Court of Denmark in sending a Danish squadron to accompany, or, as it were, to convey the Russian men of war that lay in Kiøge Bay, until they effected their junction with the Russian fleet, has given rise to a general opinion that the Danes have infringed the neutrality which they had agreed strictly to observe.

But a secret, which has recently been discovered, puts this transaction in a very different point of view.

Before the Court of Copenhagen would consent to permit, it intimated that it should be at liberty to admit the Russian ships in Kiøge Bay in forming a junction with the main body of the Russian fleet, and, if necessary, to repel by force any attempt that should be made on the part of the Swedish fleet to prevent the junction.

The ground on which the Court of Denmark insisted upon this point was, that when the Russian ships entered the Danish ports, instead of immediately proceeding to join the main fleet of Russia, they acted under the faith of the King of Denmark's promise to assist the Emperor with a stipulated number of men of war, which number, added to the Russian force in Kiøge Bay, would have been sufficient to command respect to the Russian flag, and enable that force to attack the Swedes.

If the King of Denmark should withdraw his countenance from those ships that had entered his port not only under the pledge of protection, which ships of all nations had a right to expect in a neutral port, but of active assistance against the Swedes, his Majesty might justly be charged with having enured his allies, and invited them into his port, only that they might become a prey to their enemies.

This, the King said, would be a stain upon his honour, which he would encounter any extremity rather than bear, and which no honourable Court could require him to submit to.

He therefore proposed this expedient, at the same time to save his own honour, and satisfy the Courts of London and Berlin in the main point which they had at heart, that he should be at liberty to send a squadron to keep company with the Russian ships at Kiøge Bay, until they should have actually joined the main fleet of Russia on the coast of Finland; and his Majesty promised, that after his squadron should have performed this service due to his own honour, and the faith he had pledged to Russia, he would order it to return, and would after that conform entirely to the wishes of the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, by observing the strictest neutrality during the rest of the war.

To this proposition the Courts of London and Berlin acceded; and therefore it was with their concurrence, and not in violation of the faith pledged to them, that the Danish squadron escorted the Russian ships from Kiøge Bay.

The Minister of Denmark, however, is putting the dominions of his Sovereign in a proper state of defence, that they may be prepared to withstand an attack, should the future events of the present war force the Court of Copenhagen to take part in it.

The Duchy of Holstein, from its contiguity to the Prussian territory, is of all the Danish dominions the most vulnerable, and therefore Count de Bernstorff, the Prime Minister of Denmark, is taking all possible care to guard that valuable province against a surprise. Accordingly troops are daily filing off towards Danish Holstein. On the 3d inst. an additional body of artillerymen marched from Copenhagen, and took the route to Holstein. These were soon to be followed by others, who are destined to reinforce the garrisons of Meldorp, Glückstadt, Oldenbourg, and Delmonhurst.

There may be barely measures of prudent precaution; but they seem to indicate that the Court of Copenhagen thinks the system of neutrality, to which it has submitted, is not likely to be long a sufficient security for the defence of its dominions.

As an Auctioneer was selling some china and other articles in an old house in Plymouth, just as he was knocking down the busts of Shakespear and Milton, and was solicited to have them bought, saying, "I will not stand upon it—'Tis a pretty article, Gemmen, A-going, a-going, a-going."—Just as he had pronounced—Gone—the beams gave way, the house fell in, and Shakespear, Milton, the China, the Auctioneer, and a large company, tumbled into the horrible abyss of a beer-cellar. Much scrambling ensued, not a little fainting, and pulling of caps; but after a great deal of trouble and fatigue, the whole company got up again, with only a few broken noses and scratches, except poor Shakespear and Milton, who both lay dead, their heads in the affray.

One morning this week, was found dead, Mr Waterhouse, one of the door-keepers of the House of Peers.



REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

GRAND DEBATE ON RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

PARIS, August 27.

The National Assembly having established Nine Articles of the Declaration of the Rights of the Man and Citizen, on Saturday, a motion was made to adjourn to Monday; but a powerful party, headed by the clergy, insisted on the Assembly meeting on the next day, Sunday, to take into consideration the next article, relative to religion; and it is remarkable enough, that this should have been the case of the Assembly of St Bartholomew.

The article, as proposed to the Assembly stood as follows:—"No citizen ought to be molested, who does not disturb the established worship."

The debate was opened by a Bishop, who pleaded the general cause of Religion with dignity and eloquence. "Religion," said he, "is the basis of empires; it is eternal Reason watching over the order of things. You would sooner build a city in the air, as Plutarch says, than found a republic which had not for its principle the worship of the Gods." I will, therefore, to see the principles of the French constitution rest upon religion as an everlasting basis.

"Toleration," said M. de la Borde, "is the sentiment with which we should all be animated at this moment: Were it possible to suppose an attempt to control religious opinions, it would justly be considered as the most cruel act of despotism by every enlightened citizen. I shall not here remind you of the torrents of blood which have flowed in consequence of intolerance, nor of the ravages it has committed among nations. Europe still affords a very extraordinary spectacle in the diversity of its Religions, and in the despotism exerted in their maintenance by some of its Governments; but what has this severity produced? It has made persecution necessary, and persecution has only multiplied and encouraged sects.—I was once witness of a circumstance I never shall forget: I happened to be present in a town where a persecution was carried on against the Quakers; and one of the number, who was overlooked, exclaimed, with regret, 'What have I done that I should not be persecuted also?'"

"Neutrality in religious matters is undoubtedly the wisest measure. The leaders of mankind are called upon by their duty to maintain peace; and the surest method of not troubling it, is by respecting every form of worship. I confess, that it gives me pain to see Christians invoking the civil authority in favour of a Religion, which should rely solely on the purity of its doctrine; and how is that doctrine secured from revolutions by violence?"

"Earthly powers certainly have no common connection with Religion. Established Government may prevent any interruption to public worship; but it cannot determine liberty of conscience. The free exercise of Religion is a sacred property appertaining to every citizen. How can he be robbed of it by Christian authority, since Christ and his Apostles recommend gentleness? Let us respect foreign forms of worship, that ours may be respected. It is impossible that we should profess other sentiments. Our Religion should prove no obstacle to the free exercise of every mode of worship."

The Abbe d'Eymar made a very able speech in answer to M. de la Borde, and against unlimited toleration, which he wound up as follows:—"We have abandoned," said he, "every thing which affected our temporal concerns; but we shall always have courage enough to defend the cause of Religion."

Here the Assembly fell into great confusion; a number of Members being of opinion, that the question more properly belonged to the new constitution, than to a Declaration of the Rights of Man. After many speakers had attempted to be heard, and got out a few detached sentences, the Comte de Mirabeau, on the return of order, spoke as follows; beginning with a stroke at the President, who had manifested some partiality in preventing him from obtaining a

"This is neither the time nor the place to speak of Toleration; for the Toleration we all witness, appears to me the most scandalous intolerance. Public worship is not a right, nor can it be classed among those men bring with them into society. Thus considered, public worship is a mere human institution; thus considered, it is a duty, and not a right; but from this duty originates a question of right, whether human authority can legitimately disturb a citizen in the exercise of his religious opinions? It is not in your power to prevent diversity of opinions. They cannot, therefore, be consistently attacked. This diversity is the right of every one; every man, therefore, should respect the worship of another."

"We are wandering out of the question. This is an object to which you will apply yourselves, with many others, when you have arrived at Legislation, and internal regulations of police; and we shall meet together on far ground. Worship of any kind is certainly a venerable institution; but let it not be objected, that any of worship is necessary for the maintenance of peace. Let us look among the neighbouring nations. Diversity of worship is admitted, and men enjoy themselves in peace and prosperity. Be not hurried away then, by circumstances. Your mission is of this world. This is not the moment for deliberating on the subject. As for the Protestants, they have contrived to manage their affairs not injudiciously, nor disadvantageously in this world. Your foolish ancestors have persecuted them. Your Supreme Being, in his goodness, has doubtless showered on them these temporary blessings, as a compensation for their sufferings."

"What injury do you receive from the man who addresses the Great Author of all in the sincerity of his heart, no matter in what formulary? I hear of nothing but the ruling worship; it is not certainly a tyrant worship! Do Gentlemen mean the worship of the Prince? But the Prince has not the right of determining opinions. Worship is an opinion; your thought is your exclusive property, and independent of all powers. Justice alone rules with imperial sway; and not to injure your neighbour is the first and most sacred of all duties."

M. de Villeneuve, in a speech of great energy, observed, that the Assembly, having resolved that man was free, it would be inconsistent to attempt to limit him in his thought; that he owed respect and gratitude to the Supreme Being; but that he should have the liberty of expressing the sentiments which animated his heart, in the mode he may think proper. The opposite side of the question was supported by all the Clergy, though in moderate language; and the following amendment proposed on Sunday—

"No man can be disturbed in his Religious opinions, provided their manifestation does not trouble public order, as established by law."

The debates were now renewed, and continued with great warmth.

The Comte de Castellane had proposed that the article should stand generally thus—

"No man can be disturbed for his Religious opinions, nor molested in the exercise of his worship."

M. Maillet supported the amended motion, and opposed that of M. de Castellane. "Religion," said he, "is one of those principles which are inseparable from the rights of man; it should undoubtedly be specified in the declaration. Did religion consist only in ritual ceremonies, it would be unnecessary to speak of it previous to the constitution; but religion is the most solemn, the most sacred and inviolable of all laws, and cannot be omitted in the declaration."

M. Docteur spoke next:—"I shall begin," said he, "by advancing a maxim of all nations, strictly connected with morals, and which has been so ably developed by the author of *The Importance of Religious Opinions* (M. Necker). There can be no durable Society," says he, "without Religion; inasmuch, that could we suppose one existing without that tie, policy should lose no time in giving it that blessing. I propose, therefore, to substitute for the word *worship*, his *Belief and Religious Opinions*."

The Abbe d'Eymar next said, "The reflections of the other speakers have furnished me with fresh ideas, which may possibly reconcile the diversity of opinions. The article now in discussion holds out to us a variety springing out of the other articles to which you have given your sanction; it contains a sublime right, inasmuch as it proclaims a superior tribunal, which alone can act upon our hidden thoughts, the tribunal of conscience and religion. It is important to sanctify, not the existence of this truth, but the necessity there is of perpetually placing before men's eyes a principle, which they should live and die. It is the safeguard and primary interest of all; and fatal indeed were it for human nature, if every living being were not penetrated with its necessity. I have changed the article. I had the honour to propose to you yesterday; in it I have not spoken of worship. This object will be more properly placed in the Constitution, whether for the purpose of fixing its dignity, or of ascertaining its mode of exercise. It is highly essential to examine with wisdom, to weigh with gravity so important a question; and it is by endeavouring to elevate our minds to so sublime a height, that we should venture to reason on so momentous and so majestic a topic, which is not to be treated with long-drawn phrases, hardy paradoxes, nor facetious strokes of pleasantry."

"My proposition is as follows:—
"The law being unable to reach secret crimes, religion alone is able to supply its place. It is essential and indispensable, therefore, for the good order of society, that religion should be preserved, maintained, and respected."

The Viscount de Mirabeau supported it indirectly in the following speech:

"Do you wish, then," said he, "by permitting every species of worship, to form a religion of convenience? Every man will chafe a religion analogous to his passions; young people will prefer that of Mahomet; usurers, that of the Jews;—I had almost said, that women would chafe that of the Brachy religion with them into society! A most extraordinary system!—What is the first sentiment of every man who contemplates nature, who lifts up his eyes to Heaven, and reflecting on himself, meditates on his existence? What is the first sentiment of the man who meets with his fellow-creature in the desert? Is it not a reciprocal emotion to fall upon the knees together, and offer up their homage to day become an apostle of the religion I profess, nor did I expect ever to take a part in theological discussions; I, who have hitherto been content with believing and adoring. Yet far be from me every intolerant principle; my voice is for the motion of M. de Castellane, as comprising what is essential in that of the Abbe d'Eymar."

The Comte de Clermont Loxe spoke next:—"It seems to be the wish of many gentlemen to defer the discussion of this subject till we come to the Constitution. I am of a different opinion. We are told of a purely introduce every thing which may tend to fortify and secure them? All the declarations which have been presented to you, treat of laws to insure the exercise of rights, and an appeal is made to the force which is to protect them."

"How is it possible then to forget for a moment, the sacred and solemn guarantee of religion? In this rights of his constituents out of the reach of violation; when we are fortifying ourselves on every side against the executive power, shall we neglect to oppose to it the most insurmountable barrier of all—the sacred and solemn guarantee of religion? The executive power is not to be dreaded. The danger lies in the human passions, the ambition and avidity of men, which are continually on the watch to attack, invade, and overthrow both property and freedom."

"In vain shall we be told, that the law still remains as a pledge for the security of every citizen. But are not these laws often impotent and ineffectual? Is there no method of abating them to the ruin of crimes and crimes notoriously manifest. Morality alone represses desires invasive of the right of others. Men, whose sole object in their social union is to maintain an equality of rights amidst inequality of powers, are linked together by the indissoluble tie of religion."

"Mother countries, distant from their provinces, are more connected by similarity of festivals, ceremonies, and habits, than by commercial interest. Religion is the true guarantee of laws. Without it, perjury? Who will secure my life against snares and treachery, my honour against calumny? &c. Without it, I am scarcely master of my person; and with Rousseau, who asked himself, 'For what reason, being myself, ought I to regulate my conduct?' In a word, without religion, it is useless to make laws and regulations. Nothing remains for wretched man, but an alarming, precarious existence."

The Bishop of Autun next addressed the Assembly upon to discuss, be placed in the Declaration of Rights? That is the true question. At our last meeting they were united, modified, or separated. Now I am of opinion, that their impropriety will be made more evident by dividing them. Should they, at least, to supply their insufficiency. The 16th article says, That the law, being unable to reach hidden crimes, it is for religion and morality to correct its impotence. It is essential, therefore, that both one and the other should be respected. Religion re-

spected! But what religion? Does it imply every religion? But that is not accurate. Religion and morality respected! That is but a consequence, and we are looking for principles. Men should be taught and they both. They should be promulgated and engrained in every heart."

"The 17th article says, 'The maintenance of religion requires a public worship. Respect for public worship, therefore, is indispensable.'"

"This is an unquestionable truth. But there is no confusion here between the consequence and secret crimes. A form of worship does not prevent them. Worshipping is an external homage rendered to the Creator. Now, the first principle is Religion; worship is its consequence; and the law is to determine what shall be that worship. These three truths should be the preliminary objects of our present discussion, to prevent us from falling into error."

"Each article of a Declaration of Rights ought to begin by the following words: 'Every man living in Society has a right to do such and such things.' &c. Now, this can never be the preamble to an article respecting religious worship. We must find, therefore, another place for it; and that place is in the constitution. It is there we shall pronounce the sacred and holy expression of the Catholic religion. It is there we shall be taught what is to be understood by worship."

This able argument being deemed conclusive by the Assembly, the Bishop was followed by

The Comte de Mirabeau, who went over much of the same ground with that of the preceding day, and, urging his main argument more closely, added, "By adopting the amendment made so evident by the last speaker, I should hope that you meant to preclude the necessity of debating on the 18th article which follows. If public worship be a duty, it cannot make part of your Declaration of Rights. We are perpetually told, that it is necessary for the police of every country to watch over religious worship; but I maintain, that in no point of view can police, inasmuch as it deviates from human liberty, form any part of a Declaration of Rights. But I go farther, and attack the argument."

"Police permits internal, and prohibits external worship. Now, I ask of those who start this difficulty, whether they do it as Legislators or as Catholics? If the police of a country has power to sanctify a form of worship, it is civil. If worship be of civil resort, it is a human and fallible institution, consequently not divine. Every man who reasons thus, therefore, ceases to be a Catholic. If a gentleman speaks to me as a statesman, I will answer as a statesman."

"Worship consists in prayers, adoration, hymns, &c. and it is absurd to pretend, that this alone is matter of police. Whoever heard of its being entrusted on your late Lieutenants and Inspectors of police? It is to prevent every in-its vigilance is exerted in our squares, streets, and more, therefore, it is absurd to think of prohibiting your actions, in order to prevent the possible disorder in feeling that no man be permitted to disturb, unpunished, either public or private order. But once more, what individual is injured by the mode of adoring the Creator? Religion is a voluntary act; a duty if you will, and not a right. We talk of a reign of Men in general, and not exclusively of Frenchmen, shall we talk of our particular worship, and not to see, that, by such a Declaration of Rights, in fact, should be guilty of a frightful heresy? Let us then, the words respecting Religion from our Legislation as applied to Religion, as well as to systems and philosophy."

The Comte de Castellane then made the following defence of his resolution, which was substantially approved by M. de Mirabeau. "We are called upon to speak of the Rights of Man; one of which unquestionably is freedom of opinion. Before you have arrived at Legislation, you have very properly pronounced, that no man can be apprehended without an accusation. From the same principle, it cannot be improper to declare, prior to the Constitution by which the form of worship will be ascertained, that no man can be disturbed in his Religious opinions, or in the exercise of his worship. But I let out on a more sacred principle, to be found in every moral writer—do unto us—Let it not be objected, that diversity of exclusive systems have been the origin of those wars; but, but from the ambition of leaders, who profited oceans of blood."

"Let me ask the Hon. Member who objected the disorder that would arise from the toleration of Religions, and from each individual adopting that which he believes, that any man attached to principle to our holy Religion, will find in this toleration any additional motive to abjure it? Does he seriously think, changing, and submit himself to all the fatiguing rites of Mussulman adoration?"

"We have not the right to prohibit any worship religious opinions, nor in the exercise of his Religion. If this be not a truth, the contrary must be the fact: to place that in your Declaration. To hinder a man from offering the tribute of gratitude to the Deity, is most sacred rights of the Man and Citizen."

Here the debate was interrupted by the most violent and indecent conduct of the Clergy and partisans; never was it so difficult to pursue the read, subdivided, laid aside, and again brought forward at every moment; and in an Assembly governed by partiality prevailed; where the voice of reason, and where the President, were but too shamefully violated; of conscience, no longer able to resist the cries of twice insisted on witnessing the violence of the Clergy, his deep affliction, his incredible fatigue, who were obstinately determined, with fanatic virulence, to pronounce a decree, directly militating against their preceding resolutions. Feeling their victory, they were bent on pursuing their unwarranted triumph.

After passing through the Ecclesiastical alembics, following form: "No man should be troubled in his opinions, even Religious, provided their manifestation does not disturb the public order established by law." But before this memorable resolution passed,

M. Rabaud de St Etienne, the Protestant Clergy

man, a man worthy of being a Legislator in the Eighteenth Century, addressed the Assembly in nearly the following speech:

"I have the honour of being the representative of a great people; the Senecauchies I represent, contains 120,000 inhabitants, 120,000 of whom are Protestants, of which number I myself am. The whole body of my Constituents have instructed me to demand an act of General Justice; nor do I fear to stand up here, peculiarly situated as I am, to urge the equity of their demand—because the rights I claim, and which I am ready to defend, are rights as well as yours; they are the rights of men and Frenchmen! I found my confidence on your principles; which are, that Liberty is a possession common to us all. He who attacks the Liberty of others, is fit only to live in slavery. Liberty is a sacred and inviolable right men bring with them into the world, and extends over their opinions. Liberty of opinion is out of the grasp of power, and makes a sanctuary of the heart. To constrain the conscience, is unjust; to combat against that conscience, is to violate every maxim of Morality and Religion. Error is not a crime—it is truth for his own rectitude, and can pronounce with certainty on the errors of his neighbour? A form of worship is a dogma; a dogma hinges on opinion, and opinion is inseparable from Liberty. It is attacking freedom, therefore, to attempt to force a man to adopt a dogma different from his own. To act thus, is to be incivility, or insulting courage."

"In the last edict in favour of the Non-Catholics, nothing was granted them but what it was impossible to refuse. This is the King's own language in the edict. I allude to the right granted them of legalizing their marriages and baptisms, and the permission to bury their dead. O! humiliating concessions! O! degraded Frenchmen! And is it in this enlightened country, and in the eighteenth century, that the Non-Catholics are divided into two classes of men; one of which I will speak out, and say to the Assembly, the pretended boon of the last year was received with the profoundest shame and sorrow! We will not be hypocrites; we will not be objects of your contempt, and perfection. It shall be ours to maintain the genuine French honour, by disavowing an hypocritical which would disgrace the intentions of the Legislature. It is not a favour demanded of you by your brethren; it is justice—and the impartial liberty which reigns in this Assembly, will not surely distribute justice with partiality. The country has hitherto been a step-mother to the Protestants; they do every thing for us, and she does nothing for them in return. With every motive of emulation is abortive, nor are they allowed to reap even the honorary recompense of the barbarous word, *intolerance*. I trust, is planted from our annals. Toleration implies an idea of superiority which debases the dignity of man. It is a world. I demand Liberty for that proscribed people, those wretched wanderers on the globe—that people devoted to humiliation—the persecuted Jews."

"Banish for ever that autocracy of ideas, the feudal system of opinions, which wishes to tyrannize the minds of others; it is the most unjust and most barbarous of tyrannies. I claim the equality of the law, the certainty of being protected as we are, of being recompensed as you are, and of standing on equal footing in society."

"You will be told, perhaps, that the nation itself surrounds you may be an exception of those who do not feel the Religion of the majority.—O, Frenchmen! you are not formed to receive, but give the example—but if you wish to imitate, imitate the Ancients—they have excepted no man. The man of Religion which reaches the true principles of Liberty, has a right to enjoy all the sacred privileges attached to Manhood, as he acknowledges the same title as his fellow-creatures."

"But I return to my principles, or rather your, by declaring, that all men are born and remain free. Is not this consecrating the Liberty of all men? You have acknowledged, and do still acknowledge in your consciences, the Liberty of Non-Catholics. Every exclusive privilege, in matters of Religion, militates against and clashes with your general principles, and is founded on the constraint and deprivation of the smaller number. Yours is only the law of the strong recent conduct, in justification of disobedience!"

"Instructed by long and bloody experience of the past, it is time to break down those barriers which separate man from man—Frenchman from Frenchman. My country is free; let her shew herself worthy of the blessings, by distributing equal rights to all her children. Until the Constitution shall have granted the equality I claim, I adopt the whole of the motion of M. de Castellane, that 'No man can be troubled in his Religious opinions, nor can any man be troubled in his Religious worship.'"

After this decree was passed, the conclusion of which destroys and annihilates the commencement; which says, that you are free to think, and that you are not; the members of the Assembly retired tumultuously, some with addition painted on their countenances, others, not having been able to prevent it by all their efforts, their triumph at this worthy celebration of the Anniversary of the massacre of St Bartholomew, and openly rejoicing at the decree, which, in any other age but in that in which we live, might have served as a basis for the Inquisition."

AUGUST 27.
In consequence of the motion of the Bishop of Autun, the National Assembly, after voting the loan of eighty millions, renewed and confirmed the arrest of the 17th June, and 14th July last, by which they put the creditors of the nation under the safeguard of the honour and loyalty of France. They declared also, that in consequence of these resolutions, in no case nor under any pretext, should there be any deduction or drawback whatever on any part of the public debt.

This resolution, as well as that of the loan, were ably defended by Messrs. Chapelier, the Comte de Mirabeau, the Duke de Liancourt, and the Archbishop of Aix; and the Assembly voted them with almost perfect unanimity. The other motions of the Bishop of Autun were postponed.

AUGUST 28.
The Assembly proceeded to take into consideration the Constitution.
M. Mounier read the six first articles of the report of the Committee on the Constitution. He illustrated the articles by a short speech. The articles being read, the first, which was as follows, was taken into consideration:

"The French Government is monarchical; there is not in France any authority superior to Law; the

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King can reign only according to Law, and when he does not command in the name of the Law, he cannot exact obedience." Several amendments were proposed to this article in the course of the debate. It was proposed to add, 1. "That this Government is established by the Law." 2. "To add to the word Law, the words, 'established by the Nation.'" 3. To substitute, in the room of the last branch of the sentence, these words:—"And it is only by the authority of the Law that he can exact obedience." After a considerable discussion, the debate on the article was adjourned.

CLERGY.

A circular letter has been sent to seventeen of the principal religious orders, by Abbe de Montefiquet, agent for the Clergy, desiring a faithful account of their revenues, possessions, and incumbrances, as a motion is speedily expected to be made for their suppression—and it being, as he expresses it, the wish of the rest of the Clerical Body to exert themselves in their behalf, and to save as much as possible for them out of the wreck. It is to be remarked, however, that the regular Clergy are by no means friendly to the Monks.

FRESH COMMOTIONS.

MONDAY.

Our apprehensions are but too likely to be realized; every thing is in fermentation among the people.—The Palais Royale was last night occupied by thousands; and all vehemently declaiming against the shameful conduct of the Clergy and the Aristocratic Party in the National Assembly, who seemed determined to retard, or rather absolutely annul, the grand work of the Constitution.

Motions were made to assemble and proceed to Versailles; which will probably take place.

Reports from the Court are no less alarming. Monsieur is again said to be departed, and the King is reported to have hinted his intention of removing.

Who knows what may have been passing without the kingdom during the absence of the Princely Refugees; what correspondences may have been carried on; what secret influence the Queen may still have (as she still has) on the King's fears, and love of power! Above all, when it is considered, that the original intention and plan of the cabal was to get him to remove to Metz in Lorraine, in the vicinity of the German frontiers.

The Aristocratic party are supposed to be about 750 strong in the Assembly. The majority among the Nobles is five to one; one half at least of the Clergy have proved themselves, from the beginning, decided enemies to Liberty; and, since the union of orders, they have gained over many of the curates, by artfully preaching up to them the danger of the Church; and a considerable number of the Commons are men of the law, attached to and depending on the King and Parliaments.

Several thousand citizens went last night to Versailles, armed, and with cannon, with the intention, as proposed at the Palais Royale, of bringing the King and Dauphin to Paris, and of presenting their complaints against the Aristocratic party in the Assembly, &c. &c. Nothing can be more violent than the public indignation. It is their intention also to stop Monsieur, if not already gone.

The Jesuitical Bishop of Langres is chosen President of the National Assembly, by the Aristocratic party.

A NATIONAL FETE

Is now the general wish. In fact, is there a people on earth who deserve it better.

The following is the proposed arrangement for the capital.

All the inhabitants of the city of Paris to lay out their tables public, and take their repast before their respective houses. The rich and the poor shall mingle, and no distinction of ranks appear on that happy anniversary. The streets ornamented with tapestry, and every other possible decoration. The National Guard to be dispersed through the city for the preservation of order. The entire capital, forming one immense family, will present one million of persons, seated, as it were, at the same table. The ceremony of drinking to the King's health shall be announced by a general discharge of 100 cannon, and take place at the same moment in every part of Paris.

The Emperor is going to abolish the new duty of a stamp on newspapers.

The rumour was strong yesterday, that the Emperor has made a separate peace with the Porte.

The Bank of Perron and Gouffin has stopped payment. The deficiency near two millions.

LLOYD'S LIST.—SEPTEMBER 4.

THE Lloyrd Castle, Blackburn, from Jamaica, in lat. 44. 30. lon. 36. spoke the Dolphin, Roug, from Newfoundland to Bilbao, all well; and in lat. 48. 32. lon. 23. spoke the Alexander, Tubman, from Liverpool to Baltimore, all well.

The Draxall, Burton, from Jamaica, on the 24th ult. lat. 48. 30. lon. 18. W. spoke the George, —, from London to Boston; and on the 28th ditto, lat. 49. lon. 11. W. spoke the Esther, Gould, from Whitehaven for Virginia.

The Phœnix, Beaufort, from Pool, is arrived at Deva, after being ashore at the entrance of the port, and damaged.

The Prince William Henry, Murray, from Cork to Halifax, is put into Fayal leaky, and must unload to repair.

M. A. I. L. S.

Arrived.—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1. Due.—Ireland, 4.—

LONDON.—SEPTEMBER 4.

The annual commemoration of their Majesties Coronation, on the 22d instant, will be kept at Gloucester-house, Weymouth; before which time the Royal Family will not leave that place.

Yesterday, at a quarter past four o'clock, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, accompanied by the Honourable Captain Charles Fitzroy, arrived at York House, Whitehall, from York races. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected in town this day.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, with several other nobility, visited the Duke of Clarence yesterday at Richmond.

Government, it is said, has received advice through Counts Scheffeling and Kingdland, two noblemen who arrived last week from Holland, that the Court of Denmark had broke its neutrality in regard to Sweden, and that secret preparations were going forward to assist the Empress of Russia in the northern war.

The Danes are likewise using every diligence to put themselves in the best posture of defence against any attack in Holstein from the King of Prussia. The Noblemen above mentioned have been several times in conference with Mr Pitt, and last week dined with him.

Private letters from Copenhagen by the last mail,

though they make no mention of the above intelligence, inform us, that the Danes had come to the resolution of forming a camp in Holstein, for the remainder of the season. The presence of this preparation is to exercise the troops, but the true motive is said to be what we have already stated.

On the 16th ult. the King of Denmark notified to the College of War at Copenhagen, that he had appointed Prince Charles of Hesse, Stadtholder of the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswig, to regulate the necessary preparations for fixing a camp in Holstein, as well as the station where the troops were to assemble.

The Prince Royal is to attend this encampment, and was to set out from Copenhagen the 19th ultimo. Prince Charles of Hesse has been for some weeks past at Berlin, and is to meet his Royal Highness at Sleswig.

Switzerland, we understand, is, at this moment, in a state that seems to threaten the utmost violence of civil commotion. The people, it seems, are offended with their rulers for having, at a former period, deprived them of some privileges which they are determined to recover.

The successful exertions of the citizens of Geneva, a year or two ago, on a similar point, has excited the people of Switzerland to this attempt, which considering the present rage for liberty that prevails on the Continent, could not have occurred at a more opportune period.

The Canton of Bern is at present, we are assured, up in arms, as well for the purpose of recovering its ancient immunities, as to resist the invasions of a prodigious body of French and Swiss deserters, who have committed great depredations in that neighbourhood, and who seem to be every day reinforced by numbers of French people, and ruffians from all quarters.

The Swiss soldiers from the French regiments who returned to their own country, since the troubles in France, have been treated as deserters, and have received no countenance in Switzerland.

Agents from the King of Prussia are at this moment very active in securing for the Prussian service all the Swiss soldiers they can find who have deserted from France, and who therefore have been refused all protection in Switzerland.

The Court of Prussia, it is said, has made overtures to England, for a marriage with the Prince Royal of Prussia, and one of our Princesses. The Duke of York's visit at Saltram was, it is said, on this subject; and the Prussian Minister having been a few days since at Weymouth, seems to establish the point.

A Swedish East Indiaman, heavy laden, has put into Portsmouth, to embark her cargo in English bottoms.

At Cowes also, the Swedes have been obliged to fly for shelter.

Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, which sat till four o'clock, on account of completing the appointment of the ships taken up for the season 1789, to their several stations and times of sailing; the corrected list of which will be ready in a day or two.

The Company have been extremely fortunate in the arrival of their ships this season. Upon the whole, their passages have been uncommonly propitious.

The East-India Company are extending their commerce in many branches hitherto unattempted, and in particular their exportation of copper, of which they have sent out this year to the amount of two thousand five hundred tons.

In return, they import sugars and cochineal of an improveable quality, and which are likely to turn out very profitable commodities.

This increase of the internal commerce of India is in a great measure owing to the increasing good order of their Governments, which, restraining monopolies and usurious interest, stimulate men to industry and commercial experiments, which go to benefit themselves and their country.

The pulser of the Duke of Montrose, from China, Captain John Dorin, came to the East India House on Wednesday, with the news of the safe arrival of that ship off the Start. She is the last ship but one, (the Contractor) which is expected from China this season.

Lord Cornwallis, having already announced his intended return to Europe in 1791, is making the best preparations for it. His Lordship, by the latest accounts from Bengal, is winding up those provident regulations, which he meditated on the commencement of his government; such as preventing monopolies, cutting off all perquisites and presents, and putting the army on the best possible scale of good discipline. His fame on his return will be, the foundation of good government, not the precarious extension of empire.

Administration having thus got timely notice, it is to be hoped will look out for a proper successor; one who will prefer the character of being good, before that of being rich; one who will do them credit, and prefer to us a country, which a list of speculation had very nearly deprived us of for ever.

By a Dutch vessel lately arrived in the Texel from China, it is reported that official dispatches may be every day expected from Governor Phillips, at Jackson's Bay, they having met with a vessel from thence at a port in India, which informed them, that the Governor's house and one street were finished with much neatness; that the crops of grain, though not so fine as were expected, had been tolerably fruitful, and that manure was principally wanted. Three persons had been punished with death since the reception of the last dispatches; the first for stealing sugar; another for stealing a shirt, and the third for making free with some other article of provision. An iron mine is likewise said to have been discovered; and there were some hopes of forming a communication with the natives, by one of them who had been prevailed upon to stay with the colonists several days, but at length absconded.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS, March 25. 1789.

Accounts are received at Pondicherry, of the unfortunate loss of the Penelope, last November, at False Bay, Cape of Good Hope. Only eighteen persons were saved. She was a very fine new frigate, and was coming out with the Nymph, another frigate, to replace two of those which are now in this country, and soon to return to France. The regiment of Walsh is arrived at the Isle of France.

On the 13th inst. arrived at Pondicherry, the frigate La Dryade and brig La Pandore, from Cochin China. Their voyage will add considerably to the charts of those parts, as they have been very attentive and successful in making observations and discoveries.

The Dryade saw in China, three vessels from Botany Bay, and two from the north west coast of America, with valuable cargoes of furs.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 2.

Orders are given to the Victualling-Office for supplying every seamen in the fleet under the command of Commodore Goodall, as well as those on board the Guardships, with six days fresh beef and grog, as a present from his Majesty.

The unclaimed property in the Bank of England is generally understood to be immense; if that is really the case, why is it not in this hour of need enquired into, and fairly appropriated to the use of the public? By such conduct the Minister might really lessen the national debt without injury to any one, and be no longer subjected to have the fallacy of his calculations detected.

It is said, that a forgery, to a considerable amount, has very lately been committed upon the Bank.

It is reported that a merchant of the city of London has received letters from New York, informing him of a considerable disturbance in that province, almost threatening a direct opposition to the American Union; and that that merchant was charged with instructions to apply to Government for assistance to the state.

The Earl of Sandwich, to whom the nation chiefly owes its shipping and its naval stores, is not now heard of.—But there is a silent voice which even in the ear of Majesty must have whispered this remark.—

"When Pharaoh viewed his granaries, Joseph was not easily forgotten."

Trifling as the hostilities at sea have been, during the present war in the north, it is somewhat remarkable, that no less than four Admirals have been disgraced!!

By some late accounts from Russia, the society formed there, for exploring the interior parts of Africa, are informed of the death of one of their principal itinerants, who died of a pleurisy at Grand Cairo. This man had some knowledge of what he was about, and much personal courage; qualities that must unite to carry such a scheme into any degree of profitable execution; but which cannot be expected to be often possessed by persons who undertake to forlorn a hope.

The Dutch and Flanders Mails arrived this morning, but contain nothing material, except a confirmation of the late engagements between the Austrians and Turks.

The little success which Mr Necker's first loan met with, obliged him to open another on a more attractive and advantageous plan, though considerably larger in its extent.

The Memoir was presented and read in the Senate of Friday, August 28. It passed unanimously, after some proposed amendments of the Bishop of Autun.

The creditors of the State will be perfectly satisfied and secured.

Mr Necker observes, in his memoir, "that, in reviving the public credit, the surest foundation of that great national resource consists in apportioning the public expense to its revenue; but the receipt of the principal revenues of the kingdom being suspended, this desirable equilibrium can only be gained by making the public power respected; to this end the National Assembly should adopt prompt and adequate means. The King submits to the Assembly the expediency of fixing the salt at six sols. This reduction is, perhaps, indispensable in the present circumstances; and the consequent annihilation of a contraband sale of this article will diminish the loss." Mr Necker concludes, in recommending to the Assembly the formation of a Committee of Finance; and take into consideration the establishment of a Caisse d'Amortissement Nationale, as that of Holland."

The public actions have risen near two per cent. in consequence of these proceedings in the National Assembly. The Baron de Bezenval, the Swiss General, who is confined at Briec-Comte-Robert, has petitioned for a speedy trial. The concluding lines of his petition are remarkable; they speak the language of a man who has looked death too often in the face, that he can view it now without emotion. "I am (says he) 75 years of age; my course, therefore, cannot last much longer; it is time it were terminated. If you don't make haste, Nature will strike the blow herself, and thus deprive you of the opportunity of sending an old man out of the world.—Qu'on se hâte dans de me faire mourir."

Friday morning about one o'clock, a gentleman, returning from Vauxhall by water to Westminster, was robbed on the river, off Milbank, by four villains who were in a boat for that purpose. They jumped from the wherry, which they had previously cut from its moorings, into that in which the gentleman was, and after taking from him his money, buckles, &c. stripped and threw him into the river. His cries, and those of the waterman, alarmed the watchman, who came just in time to save his life; the waterman was much hurt by them. They effected their escape, but from some particular circumstances, their names and persons are known, and diligent search is now making to take them into custody.

PRICES OF STOCKS, SEPT. 4.

Bank Stock, 1804 a 3	3 per cent. 1751. —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
Ditto con, 794 2 3	Ditto Scrip. —
4 per cent. 1777, 994 2	Ditto Ann. —
100.	Ditto Bonds, 107 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784,	New Navy, and Victualling
1164 2 117.	Bills, —
Bank Long. Ann. 234 2	Exchequer bills, —
9-16ths.	Lottery Tickets, 16 l.
Ditto 1778, for 30 years.	1 s.
14 s. 13 15-16ths.	Irish Tickets, 6 l. 17 s.
South Sea Stock, —	6 d.
Ditto Old Ann. —	Tontine, —
New ditto, —	

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam, 38 6	Operto, 5 6
Ditto Sight, 38 3	Paris, 27 1
Rotterdam, 38 3	Ditto 2 U. 47 1
Hamburg, 35 5 2 1/2 U	Bourdeaux 2 U. 27 1
Lisbon, 5 6	Dublin, 7

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 3. E.

EDINBURGH.

This day, the following gentlemen were elected Master and Assistants of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh:—

ALEXANDER HOUSTON, Esq; MASTER.

ASSISTANTS.

Messrs. William Ramsay,	Messrs. Thomas Tod,
Alexander Allan,	Tho. Sanderion,
Molson Wright,	Francis Blair,
Charles Cowan,	John Bigger,
George Kinneir,	John Hay,
Arch. McKindlay,	Robert Allan.

Mr David Bridges, Treasurer.

The two duellists, together with their seconds, mentioned in our last, have been admitted to bail, upon promise of their future good behaviour.

Yesterday, one David Watt was apprehended on the High Street, by a waiter belonging to the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, who discovered on Watt's feet a pair of shoes and large silver buckles, which he had stole out of the Coffee-room on Friday evening, when waiting there (as he pretended) for a Gentleman in whose service he said he was. He was immediately committed to the City Guard, and being this

day brought before the Magistrates, it came out that he had, on the 8th of April last, been convicted of several acts of theft, and was then sentenced to be banished the city and liberties, under certification of being confined six months, publicly whipped, and again banished. He is strongly suspected of having stolen different articles from tables in the New Town. A pair of good boots, and a pair of shoes, evidently not made for him, were found in his custody, but which he positively refuses to give an account how he came by. He seems to be a very hardened obdurate fellow. The sitting magistrate is just now busied in taking a precognition on the subject.

A great number of shearers were this morning hired at the West Port. If the weather proves favourable, the harvest will now go on without interruption, as most of the fields in the vicinity of this city are sufficiently ripe for cutting down.

The Duchesse of Hamilton, Capt. Brodie, of Leith, is arrived at Oporto.

The following swindling trick deserves to be noticed

—A smuggler called at the house of a Vintner at Carron a few weeks ago, about one in the morning, with a cask of brandy which he wished to sell. He pierced the cask, and showed that it was excellent; and the vintner having occasion for it to make rasp brandy, the bargain was agreed on, and the money paid (three guineas). The cask was put into the cellar till a proper opportunity should occur for making the rasp brandy—when the barrel being brought forth, and again pierced, it ran about three gills, and immediately stopped. It was thought the stoppage was occasioned by want of air, and a hole was bored to give it vent, but to no purpose: The head of the cask was then taken out, when to their astonishment it was full of water. The ingenuity of the smuggler had contrived a white iron tube opposite to the bung hole, which contained about four gills, strongly nailed round, and neatly foldered, so as to prevent the water and the brandy from mixing.—The same man played the like trick to several people in Falkirk.

On Monday evening, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in James's Street, Liverpool, the damage considerable. On Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, a fire in Atherton Street, not much damage. And, Wednesday night, at seven o'clock, a fire in a building, which contained pitch and tar, in a rope-walk, near Charles Street, the damage very considerable, and not insured.

Saturday evening, new wheat and oats were sold in Newcastle market, the former at 11 s. per boll, and the latter at 4 s.—New wheat at Durham market averaged 11 s. 9 d.

Extract of a letter from Lverness, Aug. 21.

"This day the two Mason Lodges of this place walked in procession on the ground on which the site of our new Court-house is to be erected, and were there joined by the Provost and Magistrates, with a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the county and town.

"The foundation stone of this edifice, which is intended to be built on a very elegant plan, was then laid by the Master, amidst the joyous acclamations of an amazing concourse of spectators.—In the stone was deposited a chrysal bottle, properly sealed, and containing a roll of parchment, on which a suitable inscription was written. There were also some gold coins of his present Majesty put into the stone.—The procession was concluded with the greatest regularity, and had a fine effect. After the ceremony was ended, the Brethren adjourned to the Free-Mason Inn, where they spent the day with that happy conviviality, regularity, and harmony, which always distinguish masonry."

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

	Ther.	Bar.
Saturday, Sept. 5. 8 P.M.	58	29.57
Sunday, — 6. 8 A.M.	54	29.60
— 8 P.M.	56	29.63
Monday, — 7. 8 A.M.	53	29.60

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED THE SOUND, Aug. 24. Pallas, Ratray, from Aberdeen for Memel, ball. Satisfaction, Christie, from Montrose for Danzig, ditto. Mary, Stewart, from Amsterdam for Landfron, ditto. Helen, Anderson, from Camperve for Danzig, ditto. Liberty, Beverly, from Gottenburgh for Riga, herring. 25. Mathison, Crombie, from Montrose for Memel, ballast. Hunter, Orr, from Hull for ditto, ditto. Breadalbane, Campbell, from Perth for ditto, ditto. Mary, Malcolm, from Kirkcaldy for Copenhagen, coals. Industry, Dewar, from Anstruther for Memel, ballast. Venus, Stewart, from Rotterdam for St Peterburgh, do. Concord, Beal, from Aintderah for Memel, ditto. Maries, Hendry, from Marstrand for Stockholm, salt. Ceres, Booth, from Aberdeen for Danzig, ballast. Arrived and remain wind-bound, 25. Margaret, Turnbull, from St Peterburgh for Leith, sundries. Hope, Mavor, from ditto for Dundee, ditto. ELIZABETH, August 25. 1789. Wind W. N. W. Wood & Howden.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Sept. 5. Industry, Nicoll, from Stirling, bark. 7. Catharine and Isabel, Lyell, from Perth, goods. 8. Roselle, Liddle, from Jamaica, goods. Peggy, Blackwood, from Sealock, goods. Jennies, Thomson, from Memel, wood. Ant. M. Colloch, from Allos, coals and bottles. Aurora, Gavin, from Danzig, goods. Two Sloops with coals.

SAILED.

Friendship, Miln, for Aberdeen, goods. William and Margaret, Morrison, for Stenway, goods. Ann, Kidd, for Alcmouth, goods.

To the Curious in Tea.

BISHOP AND COMPANY,

TEA AND SPIRIT DEALERS AND GROCERS,

FROM LONDON.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that they have opened a warehouse, corner of Register Street, east side of the Register Office, New Town, Edinburgh; where they are selling, for ready money, on low terms, the most pure, fresh, and finest flavoured Teas, which are furnished by one of the Partners, who is a merchant in London, and has thereby an opportunity of selecting, at the East India Company's sales, Teas of the very best quality.

Good Green Tea, 3 s. 4 d. and 3 s. 6 d. and 3 s. 8 d. Good Congo, 3 s. 2 d. and 3 s. 4 d. Fine Single, 4 s. Fine ditto, 4 s. 6 d. and 5 s. Very Good Hyfon, 6 s. Fine ditto, 7 s. Very fine ditto, 8 s. and 9 s. Superfine ditto, 10 s. Best Superfine, 12 s. Fine Gunpowder ditto, 12 s. 1/2. Sir Hans Sloan's Milk Chocolate, 5 s. 6 d. True Churchman's ditto, 5 s. 6 d. Best Plain ditto, 4 s. Very Good ditto, 3 s. 1/2. Sugars of all sorts, and Choice Table Fruit.

By Order of the Honourable
The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.
To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouse of the
Port, and upon the respective days after mentioned, at 10
o'clock each day.
THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in
his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:
AYR. Thursday the 10th September 1789.
The Sloop THOMAS AND ANDREW, burden about 26
tons; to be sold entire.
LERWICK. Thursday, 11th October.
374 bushels Foreign Salt, and 14 Salt Barrels.
Purchasers will also take notice, That 10 per cent. of the pur-
chase-money is to be deposited, and the balance to be paid, unless the
goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of
sale.

SALE OF
Printed Cottons, Muslins, and Linens, &c.
Under authority of the Bankrupts of the county of
Dumfriesshire.
THE whole STOCK of GOODS, belonging to the Cre-
ditors of JENKINS AND CO. late Haberdashers,
South Bridge-street, will be sold on Wednesday the 9th inst.
To begin exactly at eleven o'clock noon, in the Warehouse
immediately above Breadwood and Bruce's upholstery shop,
South Bridge-street.
They consist of a large and fashionable assortment of Printed
Red Furniture, Printed Cottons and Muslins for Gowns,
Plain, Striped, and Checked Muslins, Denims, Irish Linens,
Cambrics, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths, Cotton Stock-
ings, &c. They will be exposed all in one lot, much below
prime cost. In case they are not sold in one lot, they will
be put up in small lots.
The goods will be ready for inspection on Monday and
Tuesday next, at the above-mentioned Warehouse, where
the inventory and conditions of sale will be shown.

COUNTY OF DUNFRIES.
A BANKRUPT SALE.
By Order of the Assignees of JAMES VICKERS & CO.
To be SOLD by Auction, by PAT. MARSH, at the
Royal Exchange of the city of Dublin, on Thursday the
8th of October 1789, at two o'clock.
TWO THIRDS, undivided Shares, of an extensive and
profitable MANUFACTORY of MUSLINS, CAM-
BRICS, &c. situated within one mile and a half of Dundalk,
(a good 1/2 way) in a delightful valley, on the banks of a
beautiful river, and in the heart of one of the most fertile
and industrious counties in Ireland. The Dwelling-house,
the Houses for Manufacturers, Boiling-house, Warehouse,
Office, Drying-house, Calender, and Finishing house, are new-
ly erected, neatly fitted, in perfect order, and actually employ-
ed. The bleaching grounds are extensive and convenient.
The resident tradesman pays more than the yearly rent.
In order to prove the trade highly productive, it is necessary
to mention, that the original stock was 6000 l. and, on the
last settlement of accounts, the capital amounted to 10,400 l. after
deducting all expenses, debts, &c.
The partnership was first formed in May 1784, for seven
years, at the expiration of which (should any of the partners
wish to retire) the buildings, furniture, &c. of which there are
eighty-five, machinery, &c. are to be fairly valued, and paid
for by the remaining Partners.
The chief article manufactured is simply protected by high
duties on its importation; and the Parliament of Ireland
grants a bounty on all that is manufactured here.
On examination it will be found (in proportion to its ex-
tent) as profitable, and in every respect as well circumstan-
ced, as any in either Kingdom.
It will positively be sold the above day, if not previously
disposed of by private contract.
Further particulars may be known, and every information
given, by applying to Alex. Bellingham, Esq; or Mr. Francis
Bennet, signers; or Mr. Geo. Martin.
Dundalk, Aug. 4. 1789.

Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, 3d August 1789.
To be LET in Guild,
To the highest bidder, on Friday the 17th day of September
next, for the term of twenty-one years, and to be entered
upon at Martinmas first.
ALL those WATER CORN MILLS, com-
monly called the New Mills, situated on the river of
Whittaker, with the Messuage or Tenement thereto belong-
ing, &c. with the Meadow & Pasture ground, called the
Moor's Bank and Hagg; and also the right of Fishing in
the said river of Whittaker, as hath been usually accounted
by the former tenants of the said mills.
The terms on which the said premises are to be let, may
be seen at Mr. Willoby's office in Berwick aforesaid.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, at Mrs. Nicolson's,
the Brae-Hive, in Berwick-upon-Tweed,
ON Monday the 17th day of September next, at three
o'clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of
by private contract, of which notice will be given) Subject
to conditions of sale then to be produced.
All these LANDS situate in PAXTON, in the
parish of Hutton, in the shire of Berwick, in the possession
of Alexander Johnston, at the yearly rent of 33 l. The ten-
ant will show the premises.
Also all that Burgh or Tenement, and Garden thereto
belonging, situate in Shaw's Land, in Berwick-upon-Tweed
aforesaid, late in the possession of Mrs. Renwick.
For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Nicolson, at Horn-
cliffe, Lone End, near Berwick aforesaid; Mr. Samuel Dar-
ling, or at Mr. Willoby's Office in Berwick aforesaid.

ESTATE OF BALERNO.
To be sold by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, upon
Wednesday the 23d day of September next, between the
hours of six and seven afternoon.
THE Lands and Estate of BALERNO, lying in the parish
of Currie, comprehending the farm of Newmill, con-
sisting of 96 acres of arable land, upon the turnpike road be-
tween Edinburgh and Lanark, beginning at the six mile stone,
valued at 131 l. Sterling.
Item, The Easter Mill, now converted into an elegant and
extensive paper mill, with the mill lands, 12 acres 1 rood and
27 falls—rent whereof, on a 57 years tack after Martinmas
1788, is 80 l. and after the expiry, for 29 years longer, at the
rent of 145 l. yearly, if the present tenants, who have laid out
great sums in building and machinery, or their successors, re-
quire such renewal.
Item, The Wester Mill, now a corn, and two Barley
Mills, with the Molasses. This mill is newly built, and with
the mill lands, about 5 acres and 34 falls, is valued at 40 l.
yearly.
Item, The lands of Towhead of Balerno, lying contig-
uous to the lands of Newmill, on the south side of the Water
of Leith, consisting of 128 acres 3 roods 6 falls of land, with
171 acres 1 rood 1 fall of moor ground, and the Barley Mill
of Balerno, with sundry other houses in the town of Balerno;
the whole valued at 181 l. 17 s. 6 d. yearly.
The whole subject to annual deductions of 61. 6s. 2d.
In case the above subjects are not sold together, they will
be disposed in the lots following:
Lot I. The farm of Newmill, on the north of the road,
valued at 129 l. yearly.
Lot II. The Wester Barley Mill, with the Mill Lands,
and the Park called Leith Side, of 10 acres 3 roods and 24
falls, valued in whole to 66 l. 10 s. 10 d. yearly.
Lot III. The Paper Mill, with the mill lands—rent 80 l.
Lot IV. The lands of Towhead of Balerno, valued at
181 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling. In this lot are some good situations
for mills on the water of Beverly, and fine free stone Quarries,
now of great value in the city of Edinburgh.
The lands will be shown by Alexander Henderson, servant
at Newmill.
The progress of writs and articles of roup to be seen in the
hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh, who has
power to conclude a private bargain before the day of sale.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
JAMES MITCHELL, merchant in Montrose, Trustee for
the creditors of DAVID MITCHELL, Tenant at Old
Montrose, hereby requires all the creditors of the said David
Mitchell to lodge their claims and oaths of verity thereon,
with Charles Thomson, writer in Montrose, betwixt and the
18 day of November next, otherwise they will be cut out
from any share in the division of the funds to be then made.
Not to be repeated.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of JOHN BROUGH,
Builder and Cabinet-maker in Edinburgh.
THE trustees on the sequestrated estate of John Brough
beg to remind his creditors, that their next General
Meeting is to be held, as formerly advertised, in Herod's Inn,
Cowgate, on Thursday next the 10th inst. at twelve o'clock
noon; and, as matters of importance are then to be laid before
the creditors, a full attendance is requested.
Edinburgh—Sept. 7. 1789.

NOTICE.
Thomas Banerman and John Jamieson, merchants in A-
berdeen, trustees upon the sequestrated estate of John Far-
quhar, Merchant there, hereby give notice, That they
have made up a state of the bankrupt's effects which have
been converted into money, and a list of the debts pro-
ved and lodged with him, in terms of the statute, with
a scheme or call of division of the free produce among the cre-
ditors; which list and scheme, together with a general
state of the bankrupt's affairs, he opens for the inspection of
the creditors or their agents, in the hands of the trustees; and
that a general meeting of the creditors is to be held at Aber-
deen, within the house of Peter Walker, vintner there, upon
Friday the 30th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon,
to give such orders as may appear necessary for the future man-
agement, and to receive their first dividends.
Thos. Banerman.
John Jamieson.

INTIMATION
To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM GIBB and COMPA-
NY, Seap Merchants in Aberdeen, and of the said
William Gibb as an individual.
ALEXANDER ROSS, writer in Aberdeen, the interim
factor upon the sequestrated estate of the persons above
named, having judged it of importance to the proper inspec-
tion of their affairs, that James Gibb, merchant in Ayr,
one of the original partners of the said Company, (though
he alleges he ceased to be a partner some years ago) should
be regularly examined in terms of the statute, make applica-
tion to the Lord Ordinary of the bills, who authorized the
Sheriff of Ayr, to take the examination upon such interpo-
natus should be put to the said James Gibb by the interim
factor, or any person authorized by him, or by any of the
creditors of the said William Gibb and Company, or William
Gibb as an individual.
And application having been made accordingly to the Sher-
iff of Ayr, he has been appointed to appoint Wednesday the
16th, and Wednesday the 23d of September next, at 12 o'clock
noon of each day, within the ordinary Court-house of
Ayr, for the public examination of the said James Gibb, his
deeds or servants, and others acquainted with his business.
Of which examination intimation is hereby made to all
concerned, as directed by the statute.
Edinburgh, Sept. 7. 1789.

NOTICE
To the CREDITORS of JOSEPH ROSS,
late Merchant in Glasgow.
JOHN SHIRRA, trustee on the sequestrated estate of the
above Joseph Ross, on the 9th September 1789 will be-
gin making a second dividend of the trust effects in his hands,
at his warehouse in Wallace Court, Bell's Wynd, Glasgow,
where the creditors will please call and receive their dividends,
and sign a discharge for the same, or empower some other
person to do so for them.
Such of Mr. Ross's creditors as have not hitherto proved
their debts, and neglect to lodge their claims before the 9th
September 1789, cannot be paid the dividend then to be
made.

LANDS in the neighbourhood of GLASGOW.
To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Ton-
tine Coffeehouse in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the
30th day of September next, between the hours of twelve
and two afternoon, in one or more lots.
THE LANDS of KENMURE, lying in the Barony parish
of Glasgow, having the Great Canal on the north, and the
post-road from Edinburgh to Glasgow on the south. They
are all inclosed and subdivided, and on them is a man-
sion-house and offices, with a considerable extent of thriving plan-
tations.
If sold separately, the lands will be expated in the follow-
ing lots, viz.
I. THE FARM of BRAKENBRAE, as possessed by Wil-
liam Macfarlane and John Moir, consisting of about 85
acres.
II. THE FARM of LAIGH KENMURE, out of lease,
consisting of about 98 acres.
III. THE LANDS of HIGH KENMURE, mostly under
lease to Thomas Reid, consisting of about 124 acres. On
this lot the manor-house and offices stand, and the Great
Canal runs through part of it.
The title-deeds, with a copy of the rental and plans of the
different lots, are lodged in the hands of John Long writer in
Glasgow, to whom, or to the proprietor at Kenmure, or to
Charles Stewart writer to the agent in Edinburgh, applica-
tion may be made for further particulars, and either of whom
will also treat for a private sale, if required.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIPE.
To be SOLD by public roup, in the house of David
Methven, vintner in Cupar, on Thursday the 24th
September, betwixt twelve and one o'clock.
THE LANDS of SOUTH FAWFIELD, lying in the pa-
rish of Kilcomquhar, and consisting of about 312 acres, all
inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes.
The lands are in great order, as they have been in the na-
tural possession of the proprietor for a number of years, and
at least three-fourths of them are in old grass.—There is
a good coal and an excellent stone quarry upon them, and plenty
of lime in the neighbourhood.—The coal will either be
sold with the lands, or reserved as purchasers incline; and if
the lands are not sold, they and the coal will be let together
or separately for such a number of years as can be agreed on.
The progress of writs, and a plan of the lands, are in the
hands of John Young, writer to the agent, who, and Mr.
Bethune of Blebo, will inform as to further particulars.

Sale of Lands in the County of Aberdeen.
To be Sold by Private Bargain,
THE Lands and Estate of BREDA, lying in the parish
of Alford, and county of Aberdeen, pleasantly situ-
ated on the south banks of the river Don, consisting of about
540 acres of arable land of a good quality, and 980 of pa-
sture or hill ground, above eighty acres of which is
ground, and about 200 acres of thriving plantation.—There is
abundance of game in the adjacent hills, and the woods are
frequented by wild deer.—The proprietor is intitled to vote
for a member of Parliament.—A. L. S.
The Lands and Estate of TILLYMORGAN, lying in the
parish of Cultermond, and county aforesaid, consisting of a-
bout 638 acres of arable, and 639 acres of hill ground, and
well accommodated with moss and sheep pasture.
Further particulars relative to these estates will be seen in
the Aberdeen Journal; and offers may be made to John Ram-
say, Esq; of Barra; Alexander Dalgle, Esq; of Ruthricken;
or Mr. Carnegie, Town-clerk of Aberdeen; or to Hugh
Hutchison, Advocate there, who will show the rentals, plans,
and title-deeds.
N. B. A considerable part of the price may remain in the
purchaser's hands for several years.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.
THE ANNUAL MEETING is fixed for Monday the
12th of October at Edinburgh, to continue a fore-
night.
To be run for over Leith Sands, upon TUESDAY the
20th of October, His Majesty's Purse of ONE HUNDRED
GUINEAS given to the Hunt, by horses, &c. carrying
twelve stone, the best of three four mile heats. The winner
of this purse not be allowed to start for it again, nor to start
for any purse or plate advertised for that week.

To be run for over the same Course, upon WEDNES-
DAY the 21st October, a Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, given
by the Hunt, the best of three four mile heats, by Scots
bred horses, who never were out of Scotland before three
years old, to carry the following weights,
Four years old, 8 stone.
Five years old, 8 stone 10 lb.
Six years old, 9 stone 10 lb.
Aged, 10 stone.
The winner of this purse not to be allowed to start a se-
cond time for it.

To be run for over the same Course, upon THURSDAY
the 22d October, a Purse of FIFTY POUNDS value, given
by the City of Edinburgh, the best of three four mile heats,
to carry the following weights,
Four years old, 7 stone 10 lb.
Five years old, 8 stone 10 lb.
Six years old, 9 stone 4 lb.
Aged, 9 stone 8 lb.
The winner of a King's hundred this year to carry 5 lb.
extra, a winner of fifty this year to carry 3 lb. extra,
and a winner of twenty this year to carry 1 lb. extra.
To be run for over the same Course, upon FRIDAY the 23d
October, a Purse of FIFTY GUINEAS given by the Hunt,
by actual Hunters of last season, who hunted with an es-
tablished Pack of Hounds, and certified as such by the master
of the hounds they hunted with, and have full property of
members of the Hunt, three months before they start, the
best of three four mile heats; to carry 14 stone. The winner
of this purse not to be allowed to start a second time for it;
and the affidavit to prove the qualification of the hunters to
be in the following words:—"I, A. B. knight, oath, and
fayeth, that my horse, which this day is to be
sent now offers to enter, and run for the Hunters Purse at
Leith, was actually and was a Hunter last season, and not on-
ly to get the name, but really as a Hunter." A. B.
Sworn before me this day of 1789. C. D.
Certificates to be produced, and the hares entered at For-
trose's upon Monday the 9th of October, between the hours
of two and four in the afternoon.
The Prefect, Treasurer, and Council of the Hunt to be judge,
and their determination to be final.
Sir ARCH. HOPE, Bart. of Craighall, Prefect.
Sir JOHN SCOTT, Bart. of Anstruther, Treasurer.
GEO. BAILLIE, Esq; Jun. of Jedburgh, } Councilors.
DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq; of Lochell, }
JAMES MAXWELL, Esq; of Williamwood, }
WILLIAM HAUGART, Secretary.

COUNTY OF AYR.
To be SOLD by public auction, on Friday the 16th of October
next, within the house of William Dunn, inn-keeper in
Ayr, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock after-
noon.
THE LANDS of GREENVALE, consisting of 705 acres or
thereabouts, including 17 acres of plantation, lying in
the parishes of Dregthorn and Irvine, and three of Ayr; about three
miles east from the burgh of Irvine, on the road between
that and Glasgow. They are all arable, and in the highest
order, presently occupied by the proprietor, but if set to a
tenant on a nineteen years lease, would yield a rent of a l. ster-
ling per acre.
There lies on the premises an elegant modern house with
suitable offices, fit for the accommodation of a genteel family,
beautifully situated on the banks of the water of Annock.—
The plantations and pleasure ground are laid out with much
taste.
The lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of an
yearly feu-duty of 181. 8 s. 8 d. Sterling—they pay no fi-
re-land.
Also, The Leases of the lands of Braikhead, Rodalhill, Fri-
armill, and Blythburgh, lying in the said parishes of Dregthorn
and Irvine, current for two years after Martinmas next, and
thereafter during the principal tenant's life, yielding him a
superior rent of 91 l. 14 s. Sterling, after paying his rent to the
proprietor.
And a Lease of the lands of Halsehope, in the parish of Ir-
vine, for the principal tenant's lifetime, yielding him a su-
perior rent of 91. 8 s. 2 d. Sterling, after paying his rent to the
proprietor.
These leases will be sold either along with the said lands of
Greenvale, or separately, as purchasers shall incline.
The conditions of roup, title-deeds, and plan of the said
lands of Greenvale, and the titles and abstracts of the said lands
in lease, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter, writer to the
agent, to whom, or to Hugh Hamilton, Esq; of Bannock,
banker in Ayr, persons inclining to make a private bargain
may apply. Copies of the conditions of roup will be seen in
the hands of Mr. Richard Campbell at Braikhead, near Ayr.
John Thomson at Greenvale, will show the lands.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Tontine Tavern,
Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 16th of September next,
at one o'clock afternoon.
THE Twenty-four Shilling and Eight Penny
Land of ARTHURIE, and HOGGER-GLEN, be-
ing a part of the Five Merk Land of Arthurlie; and the
Thirteen Shilling Land of old extent of Arthurlie, called the
WRAES. These lands consist of 196 Scotch acres, are all
sufficiently inclosed with stone dykes, or ditch and hedge.
The bedges are in a thriving condition, and the land is di-
vided into thirty inclosures. The present free rents valuing
what is in the proprietor's own possession at a moderate rate,
and including 8 l. 13 s. 6 d. Sterling (of feu-duties) is about
200 l. Sterling; but, as the leases of the farms of Spring-
hill and Wees will expire in a few years, a very considerable
rise of rent may be expected from them, as well as from the
other lands, at the expiration of the leases.
Upon the lands of Arthurlie there is a good manor-
house, consisting of a dining room, study, five bed-rooms, a
kitchen, cellar, and separate apartments for servants, with a
number of other conveniences, and a garden well stocked
with fruit trees, and inclosed with a high stone wall.
On the lands of Springhill and Hogger-glen, there is a com-
modious house, consisting of a dining room, five bed-rooms, a
kitchen, and other conveniences; and being situated on an
eminence, commands a view of the city of Glasgow, and the
country adjacent. The offices consist of a good stable, byre,
harn, brewhouse, &c. all lately built, and fitted in a most suf-
ficient manner.
There is on the premises a good quantity of old timber
besides several young plantations, from eight to fifteen years
old, all in a thriving condition.
These lands hold of a subject superior, for payment of a
small feu-duty, he within the parish of Neilston, and shire
of Renfrew, six miles distant from Glasgow, three from
Paisley, and one from Neilston. The post to and from
Glasgow passes by the foot of the avenue every day.
These subjects lie in a populous neighbourhood, where
there are ten blacksmiths and printfields, besides cotton mills;
and there are plenty of coal and lime within a mile's distance
of the lands.
There is a good Manse-house on both the lands of Ar-
thurlie and Springhill, with about 100 acres of ground ad-
joining to each of them; and these lands will be exposed to
sale either together or separately as purchasers incline.
The title-deeds, with a rental and plan of the lands, and
conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Bur-
chamman writer in Glasgow; to whom, or to the proprietor
at Arthurlie, any person inclining to purchase may apply;
and a copy of the rental, inventory of the writings and con-
ditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Edward Bruce,
writer to the agent.
N. B. If agreeable to a purchaser, a considerable part of
the money may lie in his hands.

COUNTY OF PEEBLES.
THE Sheriff-clerk of the county of Peebles gives notice to
the Freeholders of the said county, That their Michael-
mas Meeting for this year falls to be held upon Tuesday the
27th of September next, and that a claim has been duly lodg-
ed in his hands for enrolling.
Sir George Montgomery of Machiehill, Bart.
In this roll of Freeholders of said county as laid meeting.

LANDS IN PERTSHIRE.
To be SOLD by roup, in the house of Andrew Duff, vint-
ner at Inver, near Dunkeld, upon Thursday the 17th
September 1789, betwixt one and three afternoon,
THE LANDS of BALNAGUARD, Mill and Mill-
Lands thereof, with the Town and Lands of BAL-
NAVERT, lying within the parish of Little Dunkeld, on
the great road, about half way betwixt Inver and Taymouth,
16 computed miles from Perth, and 6 from Dunkeld.
The lands lie contiguous, and consist of an extensive tract
of rich level or heugh arable ground, pleasantly situated a-
long the south side of the river Tay. There is an extensive
hill, abounding with game, and remarkable for breeding
of black cattle and sheep, belonging to these lands, which
lie in the heart of a pleasant, warm, and populous country,
the full inferior in quality to none in that country. The
manse-house is at present converted into an inn, and af-
fords much satisfaction to travellers.
There is also upon the lands a great deal of old and
young planting, of different kinds of timber. All the ar-
able land is in the natural state, and capable of great improve-
ment. There are no tacks on any part of the lands or mill.
The whole, by a late measurement, consists of about 512
acres of arable, meadow and pasture ground, exclusive of the
extensive property of hill.
The lands hold of the Duke of Atholl; and the present
free rent is about 174 l.
For further particulars, apply to William Small, writer in
Perth, who will show the rental, measurement, title-deeds,
and articles of roup; Robert Tait, at Balnaguard, will show
the grounds.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS
In the County of Dumfriesshire.
To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New
Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November
next, between the hours of five and eight afternoon,
THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to
Mr. David Armstrong, Advocate.
LOT I.
The lands of Kirtleside and Pockethill-Ford, and lands of
Blackcrist, with the tithes of the last-mentioned lands, lying
in the parish of Middlebie, and thirldom of Dumfriesshire, which
are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free
proven rent, being
L. 2184 12 1-12th

But as the proprietor does not appear
to have any right to the tithes of Kirtleside
and Pockethill-Ford, one fifth of
the rent of these lands is deducted as
tithes; and taking from that tithes the
minifter's stipend, there remains of free
rent 17 l. 5 s. 10 d. 9-12th—the privi-
ledge of purchasing, which, being val-
ued at five years purchase, amounts to
£6 9 5-12th

Upset price of Lot I. L. 2271 1 7-10th
LOT II.
The Lands of Croftshill-Ford, Ball Lyndriggford, Well Ly-
briggford, and Mill of Lyndriggford, with a House and Yard
in Ball Lyndriggford, and the tithes of these lands, lying in
the parish of Middlebie, and thirldom of Dumfriesshire, which
are to be exposed at 24 years purchase of the free rent of the lands—20 years
purchase of the free rent of the mill—and 15 years purchase
of the rent of the house and yard,
being
L. 2983 14 8

With the superiorities of the Mains
of Croftshill, and several other
lands, the feu-duties of which amount
to 1 l. 0 s. 11 d. 2-12th Sterling, and
the gross rent to 470 l. 8 s. 3 d. (the
disturbances payable by singular suc-
cessors are not taxed; valued at
And the tithes of the lands of Croft-
shill, valued at
3 2 5-12th

Upset price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12th
LOT III.
The Lifrent (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs. An-
strong) of the Lands of Hawk, lying in the parish of Middlebie,
annexed to Appleburgh, and thirldom of Dumfriesshire, which is to
be exposed at five years purchase of the free rent
being
L. 223 6 8

LOT IV.
An Affidavit for fums amounting to 159 l. 14 s. 9 d. be-
sides interest affecting an acre of land at Rignuir, and houses
thereon, lying in the parish of Granary, which is to be ex-
posed at 12 years purchase of the free rent of the subjects in-
cluded by the adjudication, being
L. 28 10 0

The subjects in lot second hold of the Crown, excepting a
very small part of the superiorities. The lands held of the
Crown afford a freehold qualification. The lands, &c.
in lots first, third, and fourth, hold of subjects superior. There
is a good modern manse-house, with offices, pigeon-house,
garden, &c. on lot first; and upon that lot, as well as lot se-
cond, there is a good deal of thriving plantation, upon which
no value is put. The rent of lot first has risen considerably
since the proof was taken in the judicial sale, and conform to
which proof the upset price is fixed; and there is reason to be-
lieve that, upon permanent leases, a considerable rise of rent
would still be go for these and the other subjects under sale.
About 17 l. of the rent of Kirtleside and Pockethill-Ford re-
mains of tithes, after paying the stipend, the privilege of pur-
chasing which is to be exposed at five years purchase. The
tithes in this parish are saleable at six years purchase; so that
17 l. of the rent is in reality exposed at only eleven years pur-
chase.

The lands in lots first and second lie within seven miles of
Langholm, six of Ecclefechan, and within five miles of the
great turnpike road leading from Glasgow and Edin-
burgh, by Moffat, to Carlisle. These lands all lie within
three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement.
The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village
of Lochterby; and the subjects secured by the adjudication
in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rignuir; and the ground, so
far as not already built upon, may be fenced off to advantage.
The articles of roup, &c. may be seen in the office of Mr.
Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons de-
siring of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun-
ior, writer to the agent, in the field, or Mr. John Johnston,
at Charlesfield, by Annan, factor on the estate.

A GREENLAND SHIP FOR SALE.
THE Good Ship BRITANNIA, a
-the now lies in the harbour of Ber-
rowtown, will be exposed to Sale by
public roup, within the Tontine Coffee-
house in Glasgow, on Wednesday the
16th of September next, at one o'clock
afternoon.

This is a strong Old English frigate-built Ship, pierced for
twenty guns on one deck, fails fast, would either make a
complete Greenland ship, or answer for a West Indian, and
will be set up with or without her fishing materials, as pur-
chasers may incline.
For the encouragement of buyers, the ship without the
fishing materials will be set up so low as 700 l. with the fish-
ing materials at 1000 l.
Inventories to be seen by applying to George Oswald and
Co. Glasgow, or James and Andrew Tod, Berrowtown.
The Britannia has on board a fine Dutch made small bowry
cable never wet.